

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a group of related words that can act as a single noun-like unity within a sentence. Prahi (2006:1) mentions, “A noun phrase is a group of words that does the work of a noun. A noun phrase is either a pronoun or any group of words that can be replaced by a pronoun.” Nordquist (2009:1) mentions that a noun phrase is a phrase that plays the role of a noun. The head word in a noun phrase will be a noun or a pronoun. Swan (1980:22) stated that noun phrase (NP) is a group (e.g article + adjective + noun) which acts as the subject, object, or complement of a sentence.

2.2 The Formation of Noun Phrase

According to Thewlis (2000:148), the formation of noun phrase consists of a determiner and noun plus all its modifiers. Here are the formations of noun phrase:

1. Determiners + noun
 - a. **The** books; **These** books
 - b. **My** books; **Some** books
2. Determiner (+modifiers) +noun
 - a. Some **extremely interesting, really beautiful used** books
 - b. Some interesting, really beautiful used **grammar** books with red covers.
3. Determiner (+modifiers) + noun + (modifying phrases and clauses)
 - a. Some interesting, really beautiful used grammar books **with red covers**
 - b. Some interesting, really beautiful used grammar books **printed in China** with red covers
 - c. Some interesting, really beautiful used grammar books printed in China with red covers that **we studied last semester.**

Although it is rare to have more than three or four modifiers for a single noun phrase, this is the usual order for different categories of **modifiers**

Determiners	Insentifiers	Adjectives and Participles	Noun Modifier	Noun	Modifying Phrases
The/a/an Some/no My/your Each/every these/those	really very slightly	Old/new Interesting well-known	stone university	wall campus	Next to the river described in the brochure

Order of Descriptive Adjectives

Different categories of descriptive adjectives usually occur in the following order:

VALUATION/OPINION	APPEARANCE	AGE	COLOR	ORIGIN
Good Bad Ugly Interesting Nice Intelligent	Size/measure Big Small Low High Heavy Shape Round Square Triangular Condition Chipped Broken Rotten	Old Young New Antique	Red Green Blue Stripped Bright Green Dark Blue Deep Purple	Geographical French Mexican Japanese Material Wooden Vegetable Cotton Brass

Within a category there are some possible variations

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
a. A big, round, shiny apple b. A big, shiny round apple c. A shiny, big round apple	Adjectives of appearance usually follow the order in size, shape , condition . But other orders are also possible.
d. A Japanese silk fan e. A silk Japanese fan	Adjectives of origin usually follow the order ingeographical, material . But other orders are also possible.

Participle Modifiers

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
a. The interesting man told wonderful stories about adventures in Sumatera	Present participles modify agents. The agents do the action described by the participle
b. The interested man listened carefully to the wonderful stories about adventures in Sumatera	Past participles modify receivers. The receivers are affected by the action described by the participle.

Meanings of Present and Past Participles

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
a. A loving mother (she loves her children)	Present participles modify agents . The agents do the actions described by the participle
b. A well-loved mother (her children love her)	Past participles modify receivers . The receivers are affected by the action described by the participle.

Adding Information to Participles

Noun + Participle

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
a. A man-eating tiger (a tiger that eats people)	Present Participles usually describe the agent. You can also identify the receiver of the action by adding nouns.
b. A trend-setting fashion (a fashion that sets a trend)	
c. A fire-breathing dragon (a dragon that breathes fire)	
d. A flea-bitten dog (a dog that is bitten by fleas)	Past participle usually describe the receiver. You can add nouns to past participle when you want to identify the agent as well.
e. A manmade lake (a lake that was made by people)	
f. A male-dominates society (a society that is dominated by males)	Some noun-participle combinations appear without hypens.

Adverb + participle

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
g. A fast-moving train (a train that moves fast)	You add adverb to both past and present participles to include important additional information to the participles.
h. Some homegrown tomatoes (tomatoes that were grown at home)	
i. A much-visited attraction (an attraction that is visited a lot)	Some special cases appear without hypens.

Special cases

EXAMPLES	EXPLANATION
j. A blue-eyed baby (a baby with blue eyes) k. Long-legged bullet dancer (a dancer with long legs)	You can make "past participles" from some adjectives-noun combinations to describe certain kinds of physical characteristics
l. A barely concealed dislike m. A deeply depressed individual	Some adverb-participle combinations appear without hypens

According to Carthy (2013:1), noun phrases start with determiners which are placed at the beginning of noun phrase. Moreover Sherman et.all (2013:1) says that the use of determiners with nouns explains that determiners tell if the reference is specific or nonspecific. They indicate how much or how many, whose, which one,and similar information about noun that follows.

There are eight types of determiners:

1. Articles (a,an,the)
 - The indefinite articles *a* or *an* signal the reference that is non specific or general.
 - The definite article *the* signals the reference that is specific.
2. Possesive pronouns (my, our, your, his, her, its, their).
3. Relative pronouns (whose, which, whichever, what, whatever)
4. Demostrative (this, these, that, those).
 - Singular : *this* and *that*
 - Plural : *these* and *those*
5. Indefinite pronouns (any, each, few, other, some, etc.)
6. Cardinal Numbers (one, two, three, etc.)
7. Ordinal Numbers (last, first, second, etc)
8. Possesive proper nouns (Bob's, Sarah's America's)

Thomson & Martinet (1986) give six formations of noun phrases as follows:

1. a/an (Indefinite Article) + Noun

The form **a** is used before a word begins with a consonant, or a vowel with a consonant sound:

e.g **a** man

The form **an** is used before words begins with a vowel (a, i, u, e, o) or words beginning with a mute **h**:

e.g **an** apple

or individual letter spoken with **a** vowel sound:

e.g **an** L-plate

2. the Definite Article + Noun

The is the same for singular and plural and for all genders.

e.g **the** boy / **the** boys

The definite article is used when the object or group of objects is unique or considered to be unique:

e.g **the** earth

Before a noun which has become definite as a result of being mentioned a second time:

e.g His car struck a tree; you can still see **the** mark on **the** tree.

Before a noun which is needed definite by the addition of a phrase or clause:

e.g **the** girl in blue

Before a noun which by reason of locality can represent only one particular thing:

e.g **the** newspaper (the one we read)

Before superlatives and first, second etc, used as adjectives or pronouns, and the only:

e.g the first (week)

3. ***This/ these, that/ those (Demonstrative Adjective) +Noun. This/that are used for singular nouns, these/ those are used for plural nouns.***

e.g **This** beach was quite empty last year.

4. ***Possessive Adjective + Noun***

Possessive adjectives in English refer to the possessor and not to the thing possessed, **my, your, its, our, and their** are possessive adjectives.

e.g **my** book

The form of the possessive /genitive case of nouns.

's is used with singular nouns and plural nouns not ending in s:

e.g a man's job

A simple apostrophe (') is used with plural noun ending in s:

e.g the Smiths' bag

Classical names ending in s usually add only the apostrophe:

e.g Pythagoras' Theorem

Other names ending in s and take 's or the apostrophe alone:

e.g Mr. Jones's house or Mr Jones' house

5. ***Numeral***

a. Cardinal numbers (adjectives and pronouns).

e.g **two** girls

b. Ordinal numbers (adjectives and pronouns).

e.g **second** chance

6. *Quantitative adjectives*

It is intended to explain the number of things, they are: some, any, much, many, a lot of, a little, few, etc.

Some and any mean 'a certain number or amount'. They are used with or instead of plural or uncountable nouns.

e.g. **some** biscuits (countable)

any apple juice (uncountable)

much is used to explain uncountable noun, then **many** is used to explain countable noun

e.g. **much** time **many** things

a lot of is used to explain plural and uncountable noun.

e.g. **a lot of** luck

few is used to explain plural noun; **little** is used to explain uncountable noun in negative idea (without 'a'). Whereas **a few** and **a little** are more positive.

e.g. He has **few** friends (not enough friends)

There is **little** time (not enough time)

Furthermore, Mustadi (2005:4) gives twelve formations as follows:

a. *[determiner-Headword]*

- a book
- the country
- this child
- our house
- some equipment

b. *[(det)-adjectives-H]*

- A luxurious big house
- Many white Chinese cars
- Long straight black hair

- Smooth/soft brown skin
- This big square building

c. [(det)-verb+ing-H]

- A reading book
- The opening ceremony
- A developing country
- A slowly moving train

d. [(det)-verb3-H]

- A revised edition
- The estimated cost
- That fallen tree
- This corned beef
- This equipment plane

e. [(det)-noun-H]

- The bus station
- A call paper
- World Health organization

f. [(det)-H-prepositional phase]

- the colour of the sea
- the people in Java

g. [(det)-H-verb+ing]

- The man sitting at the corner
- The people traveling long distances

h. [(det)-H-verb3]

- The things made in Japan
- Some novels written by Kristy

i. [(det)-H-to infinitive]

- Much work to do
- Many experts to assist us

j. [(det)-H-adjective]

- Something important

- Parents interested in the program

k. [(det)-H-adv/number/NP]

- Youth today
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- Alexander the Great

l. [(det)-H-relative clause]

- The man who is sitting at the corner
- Things which are made in Japan
- Many experts who are to assist us
- Parents who are interested in the program